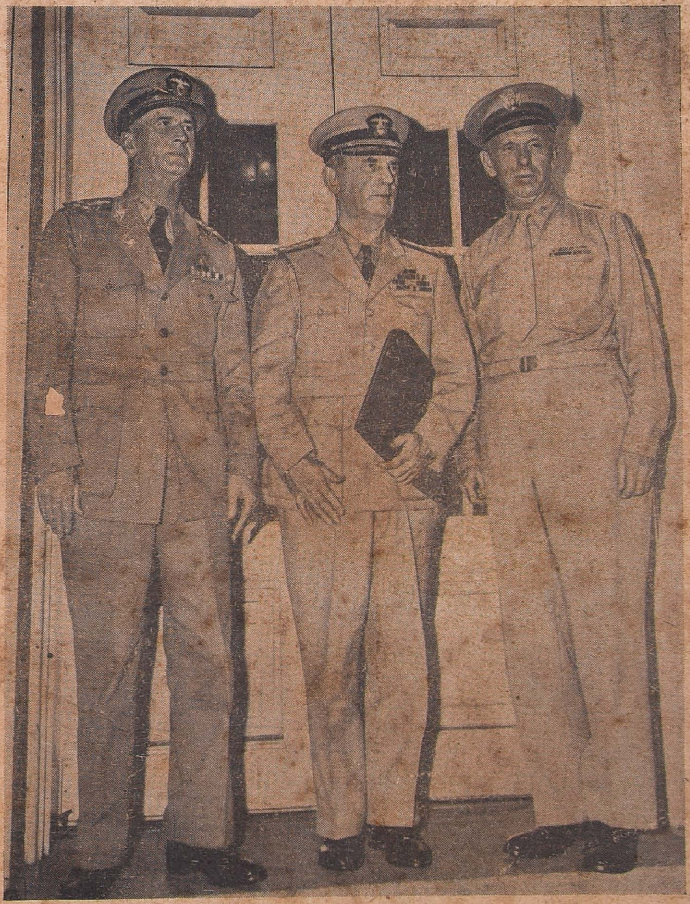
REGISTERED No. M 4345

AMERICAN SPECIAL NUMBER

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOl IV FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1942 No. 1



J2
V211:19(3m)N39
N42·4

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Running Commentary	2
Common Prayer	3
President Roosevelt's Production Program is not Wishful Thinking.	5
How Cordell Hull's Lima Conference has borne fruit.	13
The Importance of India to America Industrially and Strategically.	15
An American View of what Democracy is to mean after the War.	19
America and Japan	21
America and Britain	23
American Workers' Appeal to Indian Congress.	24
American Flying Fortresses	25
Mexico Planning Expeditionary Force ? ..	26
Keeping Home Fires Burning	26
America and Greenland : Foresight of Danish Minister in U.S.A.	27
Diary of the War	29

Running Commentary

America : Mr. Churchill's Tribute The United States of America and the great part it has been playing in achieving success in different theatres of war formed a considerable portion of Mr. Churchill's masterly review of the war situation in the House of Commons on September 8. Mr. Churchill referred to the successful action off the Midway Island and how it was followed by the occupation of Guadalcanar, Tulagi and other islands in the Solomons by our American allies, with the active support of Australian forces. The Japanese attacks on Milne Bay have been frustrated by the American and Australian forces. Drawing attention to the Allies' growing predominance in air and America's contribution to it, Mr. Churchill said :

"The United States daylight-bombing is a new and increasingly important factor, and there is no doubt, both in the accuracy of high level aim and in the mutually defensive power, new possibilities of air warfare are being opened by Americans and their Flying Fortresses.

In July last, very important consultations took place in Britain, when President Roosevelt sent a "most important" military mission. The mission consisted of General Marshall, head of the United States Army, Admiral King, head of the Navy, and Mr. Harry Hopkins, the President's personal representative, and for a period of ten days, "the whole field of war was explored." Referring to this conference, Mr. Churchill said :

"Decisions of importance were taken affecting the whole future of the general conduct of our operations, not only in Europe, but throughout the world. Complete agreement was reached covering the whole field of war in every part of the world and the necessary productive and administrative measures."

In March last, Mr. Churchill had asked President Roosevelt to loan Britain sufficient shipping to transport additional 40 or 50 thousand men to the Middle East, with a view to

(*Continued on page* 4.)

69509

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

THE Editor expresses his special thanks to the contributors of certain of the anonymous articles published in this Issue. Readers will doubtless count themselves fortunate in having certain aspects of the efforts and intention of the United States of America so vividly presented by eminent citizens of that great country.

The Editor records his thanks to the American Consulate in Madras for many of the excellent pictures in this Number.

PRAYER OF UNITED RELIGIONS : On Sunday, September 6, a unique function took place in the Victoria Public Hall, Madras. Leaders of different religious faiths united on a common platform to pray for the success of the Allies against the forces of evil. Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Hope were present at the function.

Common Prayer

[*Contributed*]

THERE is a famous Book of it, and now we have had a most notable evening of it. In the Book we were bidden, with the majestic insularity of a by-gone age, to commend to God's mercy " all Jews, Turks, Infidels and Hereticks." But on Sunday evening last, at the Victoria Public Hall we did not pray so much for them, as with them. The ' Turks ' of the occasion were not those Saracens whom Europe once dreaded, but they were their descendent co-religionists, sons of mighty, changeless, and democratic Islam; ' Infidels ' was perhaps an ignorant Tudor generic for the ancestors of those Hindus and Parsees and Buddhists who worshipped with us on Sunday evening; Jews we have always with us—proud, patient and, these days, pitiful; and as for the "Hereticks, there were Tom, Dick, Harry and myself—like the rest to be awed, uplifted, and comforted.

Some may suggest that the success of the National War Front's appeal to each creed and sect, *dharma* and philosophy of Madras—Shaivites and Vaishnavites, Catholics and Protestants, Muslims and Theosophists, Parsees and Buddhists—to share an hour of thanksgiving and re-dedication of self, was merely a manifestation of a growing urge among all with any faith in humanity (as contrasted with moronism)—a simple and piteous impulse to Togetherness, in a common admission of man's littleness in the face of cosmic catastrophe, and a common call for aid from the Most High.

Whatever be the truth, there passed an hour from which all may draw their own moral. A Catholic prelate next to a Parsee priest with a Theosophist on his other hand; a turbaned Moulvi seated between a Sankarachari and a Chinese; and in the midst the central figure of our political life and his wife—themselves of differing Christian persuasion—standing with bent heads for prayer in six different languages, sitting for the sweetly-sung devotional music which intersected our orisons, and below and before them a massed crowd of polyglot, polycredulous humanity, all filled—beyond reasonabe doubt—with a sense of unity under, sacrifice for, and victorious faith in " whatever Gods there be "—they engraved on one mind at least a picture unlikely to be forgotten.

RUNNING COMMENTARY

(*Continued from page* 2.)

having a force to which we could turn in various theatres in which danger might develop. Referring to America's great help, Mr. Churchill said :

"At a critical moment, we had round the Cape a very large and well-equipped force which could be directed immediately to Egypt. A broadening stream of replacements of equipment, tanks, guns and vehicles of all kinds have also been flowing from this country and the United States to the Middle East."

* * * *

The hour of liberation and retribution In conclusion, Mr. Churchill made another reference to America, he said :

"The hour of liberation strikes. It will also be the hour of retribution. I wish particularly to identify the British Government and the Commons with the solemn words of President Roosevelt that those who are guilty of Nazi crimes will have to stand before tribunals in every land where their atrocities have been committed, in order that an indelible warning may be given to future ages."

There are already indications, thanks mainly to the United States of America and its constant flow of supplies to the Allies right from the beginning of the war, that the day of this warning is coming nearer and nearer and the hour of annihilation of Hitlerism is approaching.

* * * *

Britain's War Expenditure Introducing the vote of credit for £1,000 millions in the House of Commons on September 9th, Sir Kingsley Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that during recent weeks Britain's average expenditure amounted to £12¼ millions daily, which represented an increase of £½ million daily over the figures for June. The increase of expenditure over the last two years, he said, was an eloquent testimony to the growing intensity of munitions production. Britain's total budget expenditure has grown from £3,884 millions in 1941–41 to the present estimate of £5,286 millions for the current year. During the last three years of war Britain has spent 10 million pounds. The total expenditure including the cost of debt and the normal peace time services amounts to £12,100 millions, forty per cent of which is met out of taxation. Sir Kingsley Wood said :

"We have been able hitherto to finance the war on sound lines, and if we proceed with equal circumspection in future and continue to husband our financial strength we shall face the task before us with confidence."

* * * *

An Economic Miracle It is of interest to examine how the British Government have been able to husband their financial strength and economic resources and carry on this war. In 1938 the Government used only one-fifth of the national resources for war, leaving four-fifths for personal consumption. But within a period of three years, Britain achieved an economic miracle, and more than half the country's resources were turned into various means of winning the war. Direct control of labour, raw material, and industrial capacity by the Government prevented people from making things which the nation did not essentially need. This was further supplemented by increased taxation and rationing. On December 2, 1941, Mr. Churchill said :

"Britain had reached, at the twenty-seventh month of the war, the same employment of women in industry, services and forces as in the forty-eighth month of the last war. . . . We have a million more men in munition industries at this moment than at the end of the last war."

(*Continued on page* 8.)

Mr. CHURCHILL ON INDIA

"The course of events in India has been improving and is on the whole reassuring. The broad principles of the Declaration made by the British Government which formed the basis of the mission of the Lord Privy Seal, Sir Stafford Cripps, to India must be taken as representing the settled policy of the British Crown and Parliament. These principles stand in their full scope and integrity. No one can add to them, and no one can take anything away."

—Mr. CHURCHILL, in a statement on India in the House of Commons, on September 10.

President Roosevelt's Production Program is not Wishful Thinking

WHEN President Roosevelt announced to the people of the United States in his annual message to the Congress on January 6, 1942 that the production goal for the year 1942 was 60,000 airplanes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8,000,000 tons of merchant vessels, and that for the year 1943 this rate of production should be stepped up to 125,000 airplanes, 75,000 tanks, 35,000 anti-aircraft guns and 10,000,000 tons of merchant vessels, it sounded fantastic and almost beyond the productive powers of even so great an industrial nation as the United States.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Before answering the question as to how this program is progressing, it may be useful to go back a little time in recent history and to examine the position of the United States from the standpoint of war production in the summer of 1940.

Fortunately for the United States and for the free world, the President of the United States at the time of the fall of France happened to be Franklin Delano Roosevelt. President Roosevelt had no illusions and had foreseen the danger and menace to the rest of the world (including the United States) inherent in the aggressive policies of Nazi Germany and of Japan, long before these policies led to the outbreak of open warfare. He had done his best to lead and to show the people of the United States that the successful culmination of these aggressive policies constituted a real and direct menace to the United States.

GROWTH OF NAVAL STRENGTH

A start had been made. For instance the Navy, which had seen practically no new building since the early twenties, received new life in the form of increased appropriations, largely due to the President's influence, which resulted in the modernization of numerous vessels, and the keels of several new ships were laid during the President's first term 1933-1937. The tempo of naval strength grew considerably in the President's second term, and this program has recently borne fruit in the launching last year and this of the new battleships *Massachusetts*, *Indiana*, *Alabama*, *South Dakota* and *Iowa*. Several new aircraft carriers have also recently joined the fleet.

NEW AMERICAN SUBMARINE LAUNCHED. Day after day ships of all kinds take the water as they are launched from United States Navy yards to aid the United Nations' war effort. Photo Shows Submarine U.S.S. "Runner" hitting the water after sliding down the ways at the Portsmouth Navy yard, in the United States recently.

But to go back to the dark days of June 1940 and the fall of France. The President in a radio talk to the nation explained just what this might mean to the individual American if the nation did not forthwith prepare to meet the menace, seeing that in mid-1940, in spite of war orders from Great

Britain and France, the United States was not on a real war production basis and only a few aircraft factories and machine tool plants were engaged on war orders.

In that year—1940—for the first time in the peace time history of the United States a conscription law was passed and the young men who were selected cheerfully went to camp to prepare themselves for any eventuality while the production of airplanes, guns, munitions of war and merchant shipping was commenced on a large scale.

LEASE-LEND BILL

If the transfer of 50 destroyers from the United States to the British Navy, at the instigation of the President in September 1940, did not convince the people where their interests in this war lay, then the passage of the Lease-Lend Bill in January 1941, again at the instance of the President, left no room for doubt. With the passing of this measure war production of all kinds received a tremendous impetus and new factories were speedily erected all over the country for the manufacture of airplanes, guns, shells, explosives and all the other accoutrements of war. New shipyards and shipways were built, for it was recognized that without the means to carry the production of the arms factories to the fighting fronts, all the rest of the effort was useless.

Thus, and thanks mainly to the foresight of the President, it came about that the United States was not entirely unprepared when the attack on Pearl Harbour brought the United States into the war on a full-fledged scale. The Pearl Harbour attack on December 7, 1941 served to galvanize the whole nation into action. People who had been isolationists before were isolationists no longer and the war efforts which had hitherto been made were completely dwarfed by the program laid down by the President in his message to the Congress on January 6, 1942.

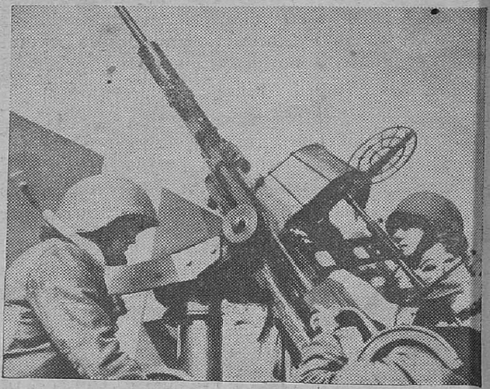
And now how is that program being carried out and will it actually achieve the goal laid down by the President? Owing to the necessity for military secrecy it is impossible to give exact figures and information is not entirely up to date but it can be stated, and with authority, that the goal for 1942 will be met and in some categories actually surpassed.

MANUFACTURE OF "JEEPS"

The automobile factories in the Detroit area, the supreme example of American mass production, are now entirely converted to war needs. Every motor car factory is on an all-out war basis, working 24 hours a day, producing among other things tanks, airplane engines, airplane fuselages, guns, shells and other munitions of war, even pre-fabricated parts of ships, and, of cours[illegible] [illegible]les of all kinds, includ[illegible] [illegible]" the army all-purpo[illegible] [illegible]s.

Airplane production in July and August was at the rate of 5,000 monthly. Mr. Henry Ford, in what only a few months ago was an open field near Detroit, is now turning out complete bombing planes in a factory, said to be the largest one-storey building in the world, which covers an area over half a mile long by almost a quarter of a mile in width. This is the famous Willow Run plant, which when in full production will employ 90,000 people, a large percentage of them women and is expected to turn out a four-motored bomber every hour, operating on a 24-hour basis.

(*Continued on page* 9.)



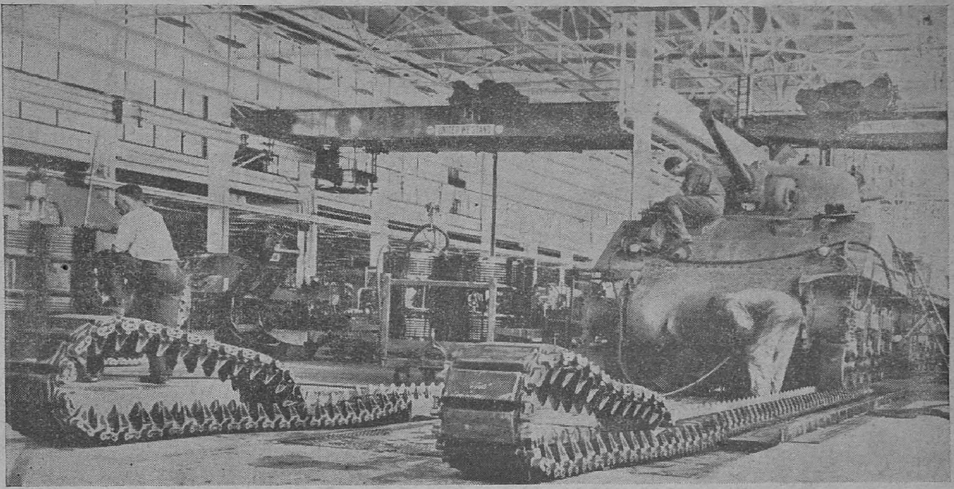
AMERICAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS ON ATLANTIC PATROL. Photo shows: Anti-aircraft gunners on a warship attached to a unit of the United States Atlantic Fleet, at their stations while on patrol duty of the Atlantic shipping lanes.

Tribute to American C.-in-C.

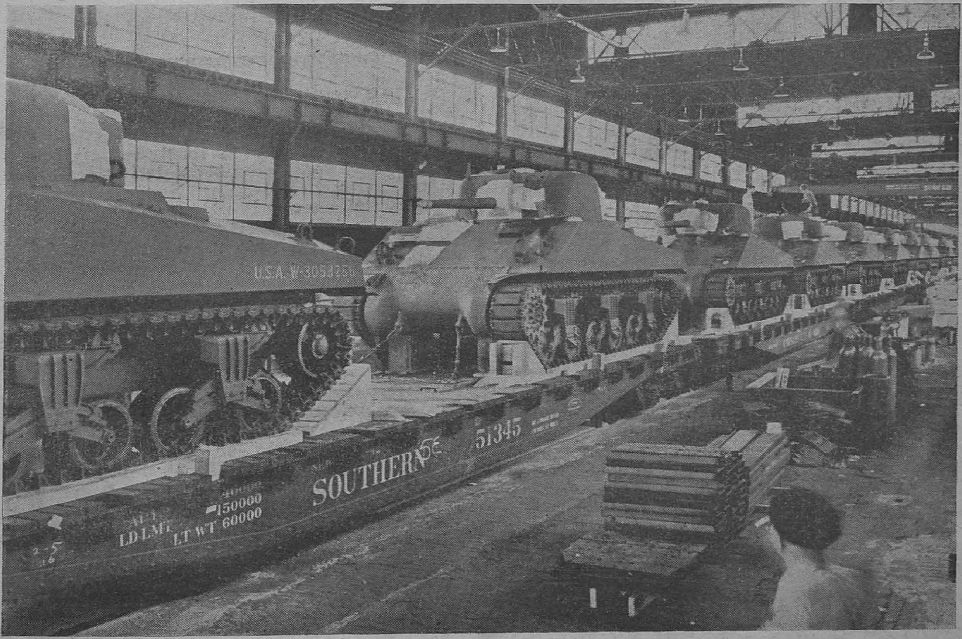
Admiral King, the United States Navy Commander-in-Chief, was largely responsible for the planning and determination of the Allied blows against Japanese. There had not been adequate appreciation of the boldness and ingenuity of the recent northern thrusts of the United States and Australian forces over a great distance towards the Solomons.

—DR. EVATT, *Australian Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs, in the House of Representatives, on 4th Sept.*

AMERICAN PRODUCTION



A scene in a giant war factory in the U.S. Midwest, now turning out all-welded tanks in mass on three production lines. Lines of freight cars loaded with tanks wrapped in protective covering now leave the plant on a special track almost daily. The tanks are the new M-4's, called the "General Lees" by the British who already are using them in Africa. Among the principal developments in the M-4 tank over its predecessors is increased fire power and improved location of the 75-mm. gun in a turret that revolves in a complete circle. In addition, it is highly manœuvrable and is protected by a tough hide of heavy armour plate. Photo shows: Laying the track for the M-4 which is one of the most spectacular operations in the manufacture of the 30-ton giant.



A train loaded with the latest type U.S. tank, the 30-ton M-4, pulls out of an arsenal in the Middle West. Now in mass production, the M-4 carries a 75-mm. cannon on a revolving turret, enabling it to fire in all directions.

RUNNING COMMENTARY

(*Continued from page* 4.)

Britain's Increased Production A systematic scheme was put into operation by which half the nation would be in arms and the other half at the battle stations, and the success of this plan was made clear by Mr. Ernest Bevin in a recent speech. Mr. Bevin said that no country in the world had ever been so fully organized at such a pitch of productive intensity as Britain was in 1942. British production had to go on under great difficulties as the *Luftwaffe* rained its bombs mercilessly as much on schools and hospitals as on factories. One of the methods by which production was carried on despite handicaps was by " dispersing " the factories. Mr. Churchill said in December 1941 :

> " A great Bristol firm was dispersed into 48 sub-centres. I can give instances of dispersion to 20, 30, or 40 sub-centres."

In December of the previous year (1940), Lord Beaverbrook told the British people :

> " In four months from August to November, the output of aircraft in London was double the output of last year."

Britain's armament production has thus been rising by a phenomenal degree. Eighty-seven per cent of the Royal Air Force planes operating from home bases and 75 per cent at bases abroad are British-made. In 1941 nearly 10,000 planes were sent by Britain to battle-fields abroad, which figure represents four times the number it imported. Everyone of the 1,000 bombers employed in the colossal raid on Cologne in May 1942 was British-made.

Equally outstanding is Britain's record of ammunition output. Forty thousand big guns with 25 million rounds of ammunition and millions of small arms are produced every year. How great an achievement this is can be realized when one remembers Mr. Churchill's vivid description of people fainting in their lathes after Dunkirk to produce the goods Britain needed just to exist. Britain now produces twice as many tanks as in August 1941, three times as many as in February 1941, and five times as many as in August 1940.

* * * *

Britain's Life-line and Hitler's " Rattle-snakes" As regards shipping which is Britain's life-line, all of Hitler's " Atlantic rattle-snakes " have not been able to starve Britain or check her shipping programme. In 1941 Britain launched over a million and a quarter ton of shipping. The naval tonnage produced in the last quarter of 1941 was four times as great as that of the last quarter before the war, and the merchant tonnage was twice as great. In June 1942, Mr. Lyttelton said :

> " We have increased our production of all war-weapons as a whole by 100 per cent during the last twelve months alone."

Production has increased, but there has been severe rationing of almost all foods, which the British people have willingly accepted. No one can buy more than two ounces of butter or more than two ounces of tea a week, and fruits are almost unobtainable. Britain however is the only country in a total war that has managed to increase its vital rations as years passed by. Four million extra acres of land are under cultivation and 120,000 tractors have made Britain the most highly mechanized agricultural country in the world. Britain is producing two-thirds of her needs and more than 5½ million families are growing their own vegetables in gardens. The acreage under wheat is greater than that of the last pre-war year by more than one-third, potato by more than two-thirds, oats by about twice and farm vegetables by about one-third.

As regards rationing of clothing, each person is given 66 coupons to cover the entire year's supply of clothes. A man's suit takes 26 coupons and a woman's dress 11, but such restrictions have not made Britain after three years of war as badly off as Nazi-ruled Norway, where a suit contains 75 per cent rayon and cotton, or as Germany where a thirty-shilling shirt is made up of cotton waste. The present

(*Continued on page* 10.)

TECHNICAL TRAINING

It is officially stated that the total number of seats now provided under the Technical Training Scheme of the Government of India is 41,407. On July 31, 1942, 31,400 men were actually under training, and up to the same date 15,000 trainees had passed out from training centres into the technical branches of the Services and war factories. The total number trained or under training on July 31 was therefore 46,400.

There are at present 353 training centres, of which 49 with a capacity of 5,403 seats are in Indian States. The Punjab has so far produced the largest number of trained men, the number exceeding 4,000, while MADRAS TAKES SECOND PLACE WITH 2,549, the United Provinces third place with 1,576 and Bengal fourth place with 1,262. In the case of the Indian States, Mysore leads with 313 and is followed by Travancore with 259 and Hyderabad with 200. Cochin comes fourth with 151.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PRODUCTION PROGRAM IS NOT WISHFUL THINKING.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

The production of explosives, shells, cartridges, rifles, light and heavy machine guns is up to or beyond schedule. So also are tanks of which improved models, based on experience gained by the British on the Libyan front, are now being manufactured.

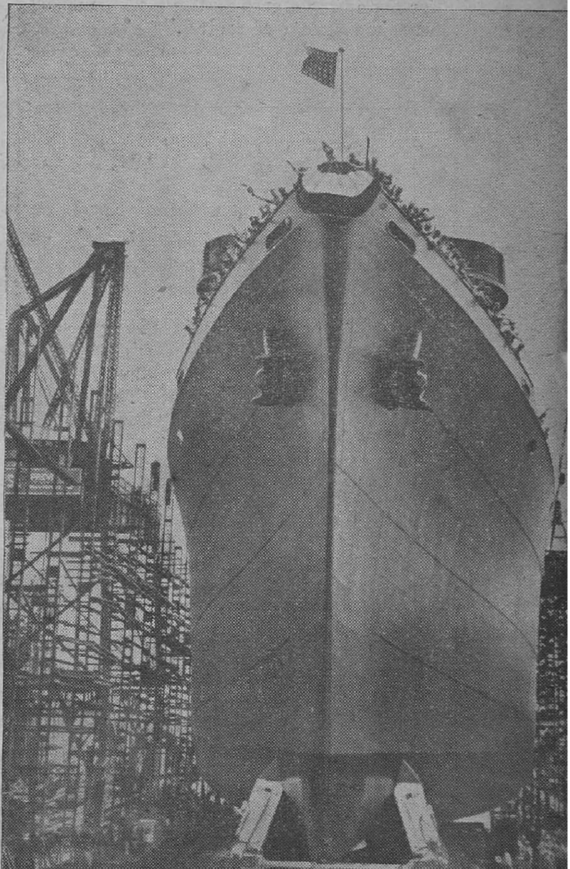
And now what about cargo ships, perhaps the most crucial of all war supplies? We all know that the Nazi submarine campaign in American waters has taken a heavy toll of United Nations shipping since March 1942. The latest information to hand is that launchings in August were greater than sinkings during that month. In July 71 cargo ships and tankers with a tonnage of 790,300 were launched and in August 68 vessels of 753,600 total tons took the water. One shipyard launched 12 ships in August, and the average delivery time for cargo ships was 119 days in June as compared to 156 days in May. One west-coast shipyard launched a ship in 24 days from the time of keel laying, but this is, of course exceptional. One shipyard launched five ships in one day in August. The President's shipbuilding programme has been stepped up, so that not 18,000,000 tons will be built in 1942 and 1943 but 25,000,000 tons. And it will be done.

MORE PEOPLE ENGAGED IN WAR WORK.

Every month more people are working on war production. By the end of June 1942 there were 12,500,000 so engaged as compared to 6,900,000 on January 1. This figure will be stepped up as fast as the war industry can absorb them. Present plans call for 17,000,000 by the end of this year, and by the end of 1943 it is expected that 20,000,000 people, men and women, will be engaged full time on the war effort. This is, of course, exclusive of the nation's greatly augmented and steadily expanding Army and Navy and its spirit. Well, on July 4th, the nation's greatest holiday, thousands of workers celebrated by putting in a full day's work in the war factories!

In truth it can be said that great as the program outlined by the President is, it actually has no limits in figures. War production will be limited only by the ability of the nation to obtain the raw materials essential for manufacture. Chairman Donald Nelson of the War Production Board recently put the matter in a nut-shell when he said that we have the production problems licked; it now is only a question of feeding raw materials to the machine.

It seems, therefore, fitting to close this article with the observation of General Somervell, Chief of the Service of Supply of the United States Army, who referring to mechanized warfare remarked that "When Adolf Hitler put his army on wheels, he drove right down our alley!"



SHIPBUILDING IN U.S. Photo shows a completed war cargo carrier sliding down the ways to join the United Nations' fleet.

RUNNING COMMENTARY

(*Continued from page* 8.)

scheme has released about 750,000 workers from luxury production to war work and 300,000 tons of shipping for war purposes. Britain is, of course, not as well off as in peace-time, but no country fighting for existence and liberty can be better off. Even after the war is over, the same problems may continue to face the British people. Sir Kingsley Wood referred to this in his speech in the House of Commons. He said :

"The domestic problems we have to face after victory will, in the earlier post-war period, be very like the problems we have to face to-day. It will be necessary to maintain for some time a considerable measure of the war-time system of control."

Munich and After : Maginot Phase Sir Kingsley Wood has referred to post-war reconstruction. Let us look back a little and see how Britain reconstructed itself when all the odds seemed against her. The first period up to May 1940 may be called the Maginot Phase. It is commonly dismissed nowadays as a period of inefficiency and complacency, which is not correct from the point of view of historical perspective. Britain's desire for peace was earnest and profound, and public opinion was sympathetic and favourable to the peace-palaver of the Nazi war-monger. Mr. Chamberlain said after Munich :

"I have no doubt, looking back, that my visit alone prevented an invasion for which everything was prepared."

SERVICE IN THE INDIAN AIR FORCE

Service in the Indian Air Force has now become even more attractive with the news that considerable increases in the rates of pay of airmen have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

These new rates of pay, which have effect from July 1, have been devised further to attract the educated boy of good family from the colleges. Formerly, pay on entering the Indian Air Force was Rs. 30 per month ; now this has been doubled to Rs. 60 per month for recruits selected for training in skilled trades and to Rs. 40 per month for unskilled. There are other increases all round according to rank and trade. These rates increase as a trainee makes progress and passes his trade tests.

The new rates of pay are about equal to those paid in civilian jobs for men of similar age and attainments. But it should be noted that the serviceman gets such additional advantages as free rations, uniform, accommodation, medical attention, railway travel when going on leave, sports and pastimes.

Life in the Indian Air Force is a life free from the ordinary worries of civil life. There are no barriers of class, caste or community. Airmen who show ability and powers of leadership are selected for commissions from time to time. It is not a matter of seniority, but they may be selected at any time in their careers.

A large number of airmen have been commissioned and many more are being taken into the commissioned ranks. Increased rates of pay have also been sanctioned for married officers. These rates vary from Rs. 450 per month for an Acting Pilot Officer in the general duties branch to Rs. 930 per month for a Squadron Leader, general duties.

Full details of pay, as influenced by ranks, service and skill, in the various groups—there are six and a special section for air gunners—and particulars of enrolment, discipline, training, etc., can be obtained from technical recruiting officers or from the Recruiting Directorate, General Headquarters, Delhi.

But the world was soon rudely shaken out of its illusion, and Hitler overran the Continent and occupied one country after another till his bloodthirsty hordes were divided from England by a mere strip of water. In May 1940, Mr. Churchill said :

" It would be foolish to disguise the gravity of the hour. It would still be more foolish to lose heart and courage."

Then came the prologue to Britain's " finest hour "—Dunkirk, and Mr. Churchill told the British people on June 4 :

" British losses have exceeded 30,000 in killed, wounded and missing, perhaps a third as many as were lost in the opening days of the battle of March 21, 1918. Losses in material were enormous . . . this equipment, the first fruits of what British Industry had to give is gone."

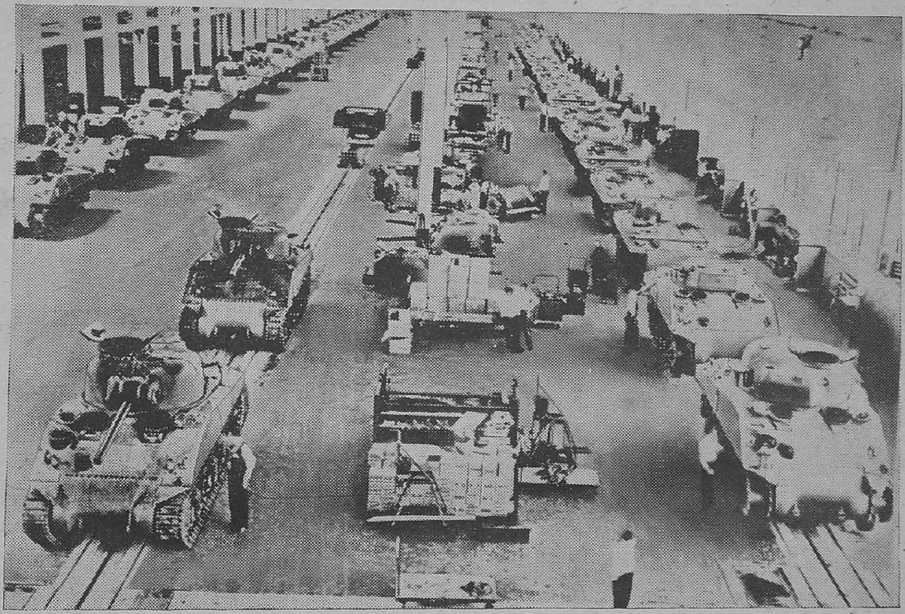
Then came the second innings—the Battle of London. Hitler speaking in Paris in September 1940, announced his impending arrival in London. He said :

" Whatever happens, England will be broken."

On September 11, Mr. Churchill said in a broadcast speech :

" A heavy full-scale invasion of this Island is being prepared. . . it may be launched now."

A systematic attempt was made to bomb and destroy London. London showed that it could " take it." The Battle of London cost Germany 883 planes and more than 2,500 airmen. Hitler failed to break the resistance of the British people. The honours of the second innings also went to Britain.



M-4 Tanks by the Trainload at Factory Built in six months : Photo shows the long assembly lines at M-4 tank factory.

Battle of Britain The second period may be described as the Struggle for Survival. It began on August 8, 1940, when the *Luftwaffe* attacked convoys near the coast and in the Thames estuary. Ports and aerodromes on the coast were bombed, and Goebbels and his gang fixed August 15 as the date of invasion. On that day 400 planes attacked Portsmouth, but the Royal Air Force repulsed the attack. British fighters and anti-aircraft guns made the Nazis pay a heavy price for their intrusion. A neutral reporter said :

" The first innings is in favour of England."

Invasion of Egypt In September 1940, Graziani began his invasion of Egypt, but he began to rest content with strengthening his position inside the frontier at Sidi Barrani. General Wavell took the initiative and launched an offensive with limited resources. Though the Italians were superior in numbers, they were driven from one position to another. By February 1941, ten Italian divisions were wiped out and Cyrenaica was cleared of all the Italians. Sir John Dill said about General Wavell :

" He gave us confidence when we needed it most."

In 1942, the Battle for Egypt is being fought on a much greater and fiercer scale. The object of Rommel's renewed offensive on May 26 was the winning of essential communications so as to shut off Russia from any aid from outside. By July 1, Rommel had taken Tobruk and reached El Alamein in Egypt, and Hitler was hoping that he could smash his way through the Caucasus and meet Rommel near Suez. But Stalingrad still stands, and Rommel has not been able to make much headway on land.

He has no doubt repeated his former successful attacks in the El Himeimat region, and chose to strike at the Allied southern flank at Gazala, with the object of breaking through, then wheeling round and encircling the Allied forces. But the offensive lasted barely 36 hours.

* * * *

Allied strategy: Rommel's withdrawal Why was the battle broken off? Something must have gone wrong somewhere. What happened was that, owing to the soundness of Allied strategy, Rommel failed to by-pass the Allied southern flank at El Himeimat, and has therefore partially withdrawn for the moment. Reports have it that he has fallen ill on account of the loss in action of General Bismarck, his right-hand man, and is shortly returning to Berlin. Referring to the position in Egypt in his review of the war situation in the House of Commons three days ago (September 8), Mr. Churchill said:

> "We have in Egypt a very good, strong, well-equipped and resolute army barring further advance of the invader. I feel able to assure the House that they may be confident in our ability to maintain the successful defence of Egypt for several months ahead. I say for months, but I might say more. I am strengthened in this view by the results of the heavy fighting last week."

Heavy fighting there has no doubt been, but now all is quiet: Rommel has failed and is returning home, and Egypt has been held—but the lull on the Egyptian front now, it is obvious, is only of a temporary character.

AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE

Recruitment to the General Service category of the Auxiliary Nursing Service, India, which had been suspended temporarily pending the revision of the terms and conditions of training, will be resumed from October next. Under the revised terms, candidates will receive a preliminary training for 3 to 9 months in certain selected civil hospitals throughout the country, provided their services are not required in the meantime for military duty. During training the candidates will be provided with free accommodation and board in the hospital and will receive a small personal allowance in addition.

The Lady District Superintendents of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas will, as usual, act as the recruiting agents.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR MAILS

On account of the present uncertain conditions created by the War, the public are advised to post their Christmas and New Year mails for the United Kingdom by the end of September 1942, a further allowance of about two weeks being made for other countries in Europe and America. The air-*cum*-sea service *via* Durban takes three to four weeks less, but owing to the load difficulty on planes, the public are requested to utilize the all-sea route for their Christmas and New Year mails.

If, however, Christmas and New Year greetings are sent by airgraph (to the countries to which this service is available) or by the all-air route to U.S.A. and Canada, they may be posted by the 15th November 1942.

How Cordell Hull's Lima Conference has borne fruit

MR. CORDELL HULL

ALTHOUGH the Pan-American ideal of co-operation and understanding between the twenty-one American Republics dates back to the latter years of the nineteenth century and numerous Pan-American conferences have been held in the past, it was not until the adoption by the United States of the Good Neighbour policy of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull that these periodic conferences have really begun to engage the attention of the world at large. The reasons for this are plain, however, when one stops to consider what the policy of the United States towards its Latin American neighbours has become since the Roosevelt administration came to power in 1933. For the advent of Roosevelt and Cordell Hull marked the end of " dollar diplomacy " and saw the last traces of " the big stick " policy, i.e., the use of force to maintain peace and order in Latin America, vanish from the Pan-American scene.

The results of this new policy of mutual understanding were soon plain and if any further evidence of its success were needed it has been abundantly supplied by the war. At the Buenos Aires Conference of 1936 the American republics, including the United States, all agreed to consult with one another if the peace of the American continents should be threatened, and the Lima Conference of 1938 provided the machinery to make that agreement effective. The Panama Conference of Ministers held in September, 1939, at the time of the outbreak of the war in Europe, put this machinery under test and found that it would work. Shortly after the fall of France, a second meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics was held in Havana, Cuba, and lasted from July 21 to July 30, 1940. The importance of the conference was so evident that ten of the republics sent their ministers of foreign affairs in person. Secretary of State Hull represented the United States and in his opening address to the conference he emphasized the dangers to nations who rely for their safety upon a desire for peace and upon avoidance of provocation. As a means of protection, he urged a specific programme of economic co-operation, the eradication of alien propaganda, and the establishment of a collective trusteeship to be exercised in the name of all the American republics over any European colonies where the existing status was threatened by cession or transfer, such trusteeship to be designed to further the interests of all the American nations as well as the interest of the region in question and the original sovereignty to be restored or independence declared when the conditions should permit. Mr. Hull had in mind, of course, the execution of the Monroe Doctrine with regard to the Caribbean colonies of France, such as Martinique, French Guiana, and other islands in the Caribbean area. As the fate of Great Britain and the Netherlands was also in the balance at that time their colonies in the New World were also threatened by the developments of the war in Europe.

LATIN AMERICA JOINS THE WAR

With the spread of the war to most of the major countries of the world as well as many smaller ones, and with the active entry of the United States into the war following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, the machinery which had been built up over the past few years was quickly put into operation. Of the twenty-six United Nations who signed the Joint Declaration on January 1, 1942, no less than nine were Latin American nations, all of whom had declared war on the Axis. Since that time two of the leading nations of Latin America, Mexico and Brazil have also declared war and have thereby joined the ranks of the United Nations in their fight against the forces of barbarism and darkness.

At the Third Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in January 1942, Mexico's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Ezequiel Padilla said, " The men who have fallen in Wake and the Philippines have not fallen only to defend the honor and sovereignty

of the United States; they have also fallen to defend the human liberties and the common destiny of America." How different these words sound from those of twenty-five years before when the United States was forced to keep valuable divisions along the Mexican border, divisions that could have been used much better in Europe to help throw back the German offensive in the West, and all because Mexico was at that time considered a probable enemy of the United States!

MORAL SOLIDARITY OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

What were the concrete results of the conference at Rio de Janeiro? A declaration was passed by all the twenty-one republics recommending that the Americas break with the Axis, a step which many of them had already taken of their own accord. The subsequent declarations of war on the Axis by Mexico and Brazil, while prompted largely by the ruthless and unlawful sinkings of Mexican and Brazilian ships by U-boats in American waters, was also a fulfillment of this pledge, and showed the world still more clearly, that the moral solidarity of the American Republics was greater than ever.

The assistance now being rendered to the United States and to the other United Nations outside of Latin America by the nations of Latin America is of very great extent. Huge quantities of vital strategic materials are being supplied to the factories of the United States and Great Britain. Naval and air co-operation in defeating the Axis U-boat campaign in the Atlantic have been quickly furnished, and the entire resources and manpower of these nations are committed to the complete overthrow of the Axis. Although not sufficiently industrialized to train and equip highly mechanized or mobile armies of the type necessary in modern war, these nations by their important contributions of raw materials to the arsenals of the United Nations are helping to release American and British manpower for service overseas.

SUCCESS OF PAN-AMERICAN POLICY

The record of success in Pan-American relations which has resulted from President Roosevelt's wise and far-seeing policy cannot be gainsaid, no matter how hard Axis propagandists try to sow the seeds of discord among the twenty-one American nations. Their propaganda seed will fall on barren ground!. Speaking with frankness and conviction, Sumner Welles, the United States Under Secretary of State, opened the session of the meeting at Rio de Janeiro, on January 15, 1942, with these words: " The peoples of the Americas face to-day the greatest danger which they have ever confronted since they won their independence. We are meeting together under the terms, and in the spirit, of inter-American agreements to take counsel as to the course which our governments should take under the shadow of this dire threat to our continued existence as free peoples. We meet as the representatives of nations which in former times have had their differences and controversies. But I believe that I may speak for all of us, and not least in the name of my own Government, when I say that we all of us have learned by our past errors of omission and commission. We are assembled as representatives of the 21 sovereign and independent republics of the American Continents, now welded together as no continents have ever before been united in history, by our faith in the ties of mutual trust and of reciprocal inter-dependence which bind us and, most of all, by our common devotion to the great cause of democracy and of human liberty to which our New World is dedicated." The general acceptance of these sentiments by the nations of the Americas has been borne out by their deeds!

American Machine—Tools

THE United States is now manufacturing in a few days as many machine tools as were manufactured in a whole year ten years ago. It is estimated that industry will produce more than 200,000 during 1942, which has already beaten the 1941 record output.

—MR. RALPH BARD, *Assistant Secretary of Navy, in a speech on 4th Sept.*

American Analyst's View

" The week ending September 4 looked a little better, but we are still a long way from victory and every American should plan his affairs for a minimum of five years' war."

—REAR-ADMIRAL YATES, *United States Naval Analyst, on 6th Sept.*

The Importance of India to America Industrially and Strategically

MR. WENDELL WILLKIE—the American leader, who is expected to visit India in the course of his world tour as President Roosevelt's unofficial ambassadar of goodwill.

IN this world-wide struggle or "global war," as President Roosevelt has described it, every one of the United Nations is important to the others, strategically as well as industrially. This is true regardless of whether the various nations are near neighbours or separated from each other by great distances. A perfect example of the truth of the above statement is to be found in the relation existing between India and America in this total war.

In peace time India's principal exports to the United States consisted of raw and manufactured jute, hides and skins, lac, raw cotton and raw wool, to mention only a few. Now that the United States is interested primarily in war materials, some of which are of great strategic importance, such as mica, manganese, various mineral sands, vegetable oils, etc., the character of this trade has changed somewhat, but many of the products exported in great quantities in normal times are also of vital importance in war. One of these is jute, and without India's jute the United States, which is by far the largest purchaser of this product, would have to turn to more expensive and less suitable substitutes. This is only one instance of India's industrial importance to the United States, but it could be many times multiplied.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS FROM INDIA

It may be pertinent here to give some indication of the importance of India as a supplier of strategic materials. One-third of the world's output of manganese ore, without which steel cannot be made, comes from the Indian fields, which at present produce over a million tons of ore per year. India is the world's largest producer of sheet mica, vital in the manufacture of electrical equipment of all kinds as an insulating material. Three quarters of the world's supply of sheet and block mica comes from Indian mines. Besides these essential materials there is also a plentiful supply of bauxite, ilmenite and chromite.

In many of the materials mentioned the United States is already well supplied, either from its own resources or from countries closer home, such as Brazil. Nevertheless, with the huge expansion in America's production of war materials increasingly larger quantities are needed. So much so, that it may be asserted with the certainty of truth that the only limit to America's capacity to produce the weapons of war lies in the amount of raw materials that can be delivered to American industry. The problem of production is really one of raw materials since the labour force, the skill, and the plant capacity are abundantly available. It may, therefore, be stated that America is leaning heavily on India to supply many of the vital materials of war on a larger scale than ever before in the peace time trade relations of the two countries. India's unique position with regard to jute, of which she enjoys a virtual monopoly and produces nearly nine million bales annually, has been mentioned. In addition, one-third of the world's cattle population is in India and vast quantities of hides and skins are exported to America every year. The importance of these hides and skins for leather in the war effort is obvious. India is also the world's largest producer of oilseeds, the most important of which are linseed, castor seed, rape seed, groundnut and sesamum. In addition a host of other less well known products, such as medicinal herbs, nux vomica (from which the important drug strychnine is made), rutile, monazite, cashew shell oil, coir rope and matting, etc., are being exported to the United States in considerable quantities.

INDIA, A STRATEGIC SPHERE

In the strategic sphere India is also indispensible to the United Nations. The United States was quick to see the importance of India as a supply base and a base for military operations against the Japanese on the one hand and the Axis in their bid for the Middle East on the other. India faces both ways. It constitutes a huge land mass, a sub-continent in fact, located between the areas occupied by Japan in the Far East and Germany and Italy

(continued on page 18)

AMERICA'S MAIN CONTRI

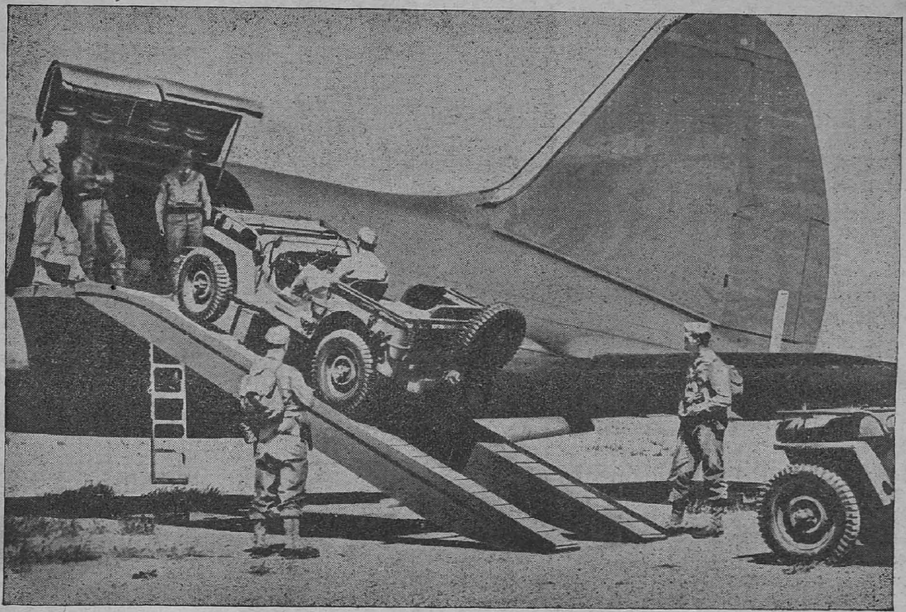
A striking action picture of the United States Army's Jeep, all-purpose military car, as it blasts through a sand embankment during manœuvres somewhere in the United States.

WHAT IS A "JEEP"?

"JEEP," the smallest combat vehicle used by the United States Army, is only 11 feet long, 56 inches wide and 40 inches high. Its performance is so remarkable that the British Army proposes to use great numbers of them.

General Marshall, Chief of the United States Army Staff, describes it as "America's main contribution to modern war." With six speeds forward and two on the reverse, and a 60-h.p. engine, it can claw up or descend steep banks, be kept going through water, carry a machine-gun, or tow an anti-tank gun. It can lay a smokescreen or be used for reconnaissance.

American airborne units have been equipped with "Jeeps," which weigh 2 200 lb. and can be carried in army planes. Its nickname comes from its American manufacturing classification, "G.P."



"Jeeps" moving up the ramp to enter the wide doors of the Commando.

Infantrymen and a "Jeep" inside one of the Commandos.

THE IMPORTANCE OF INDIA TO AMERICA INDUSTRIALLY AND STRATEGICALLY.

(*Continued from page* 15.)

in the Mediterranean and Caucasus areas. It is of great importance for the whole future course of the war that these two areas of conquest are not allowed to unite. India bars the way. So long as the United Nations control the Indian Ocean from bases in India proper and Ceylon, this junction cannot be effected. On land, too, India's geographic position is almost unique. All aid to China must go forth from India as a base until Japan's grip on Burma, Malaya and Thailand is broken. Any attempt to drive the Japanese back from these areas would have to come from India. Similarly, the reinforcement of the Middle Eastern countries, such as Iran, Iraq, Syria, Palestine and Egypt can be effected from India. Of course, the control of the Red Sea and the coasts of Africa, both east and west, is also of great importance, but it is doubtful whether this could be accomplished if India were to fall to Japanese land and sea power. India is the apex of the triangle of Allied strength in the Indian Ocean, which has its bases on the west-coast of Australia and the east-coast of Africa (including Madagascar). The loss of any one of these three pivots would be disastrous.

BASE FOR ALLIED OPERATIONS

If the Nazi tide should ever erupt over the Caucasus barrier into Iran the role of India would become doubly important. Such outlying countries as Iran, Afghanistan, and Iraq are merely the shields guarding India and in order to defend them successfully and launch a counter offensive against the Nazi hordes a safe and strong base from which troops and supplies could be moved to the battlefronts as rapidly as possible would be indispensable to Allied success. India is just such a base.

In view of these strategic considerations the presence of American troops on Indian soil is readily comprehensible. The United States is vitally interested in utilizing any base or combination of bases in this war against the Axis powers. The bombings of airfields and troop concentrations in Japanese-occupied Burma, as well as Japanese positions in the Andaman Islands, by United States heavy bombers is merely one phase of the war on the Axis. India has already served as a base for American attacks on the enemy and will continue to do so.

The fact of the matter is that although the strategy of the present war is global, certain key areas can be singled out as particularly important theatres of war. India is such an area, and the strategy of the United Nations will make full use of that fact.

"The Same the Whole World Over . . ."

THE U.S. *Air Forces News Letter* recently compiled a glossary of red-tape officialese in wartime Washington :

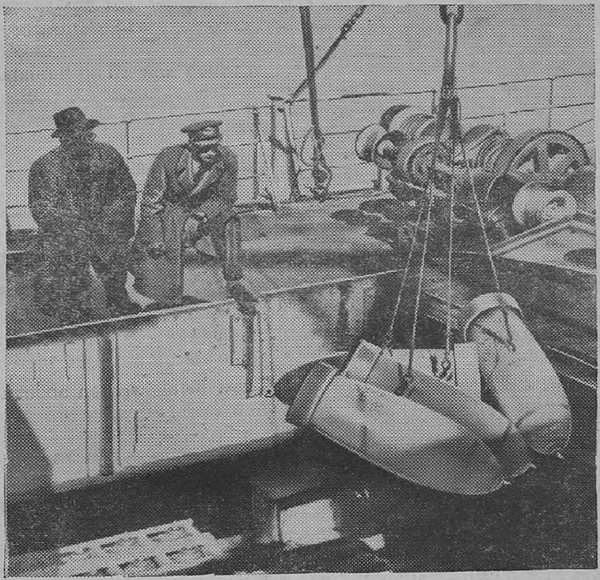
Under consideration means : never heard of it.
Under active consideration means : will have a shot at finding the file.
Has received careful consideration : A period of inactivity covering time lag.
Have you any remarks ? : Give me some idea of what it's all about.
That project is in the air : Am completely ignorant of the subject.
You will remember : You have forgotten, or never knew, because I don't.
Transmitted to you : You hold the bag a while—I'm tired of it.
Concur generally : Haven't read the document and don't want to be bound by anything I say.
In conference : Gone out—don't know where he is.
Kindly expedite reply : For God's sake try and find the papers.
Passed to higher authority : Pigeon-holed in more sumptuous office.
In abeyance : A state of grace for a disgraceful state.
Appropriate action : Do you know what to do with it ? We don't.
Giving him the picture : Long, confusing and inaccurate statement to a newcomer.

An American View of what Democracy is to mean after the War

AT a time when all the forces of the United Nations are being exerted to the utmost in the supreme task of winning the war, it is sometimes difficult to put aside consideration of this more immediate problem and to devote one's attention to what, after all, is equally if not more important—a consideration of what kind of world we expect to live in after the war has been won against Fascist aggression.

It is important to remember that even before the United Nations were formally associated together in the common struggle, and at a time when victory, though never despaired of, seemed, neverthelesss, far away, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill jointly published to the world on August 14, 1941, their blueprint for the future—the Atlantic Charter. Briefly summarized, this charter which is, in substance, an International Bill of Rights, provides for the following: (1) It outlaws aggrandizement, territorial or other. The era of attempted domination must end. (2) It abandons territorial changes, except as they accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned. (3) It requires respect for the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live, and it proposes restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. (4) It sets forth that these nations propose to further the enjoyment by all states, great and small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to necessary trade and raw materials. (5) It proposes collaboration between all nations to secure improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security. (6) And when a final victory shall have been achieved, it proposes that the resulting peace shall afford assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want. (7) It proposes a peace which will enable all men to traverse the high seas without hindrance. (8) And finally, it proposes disarmament of nations which have threatened or may threaten aggression, and a lightening of the crushing burdens of armaments. In the words of Cordell Hull, the Atlantic Charter "is a statement of the basic principles that have received the support of all civilized nations and shall continue to receive their support until they are completely restored throughout the world."

The Atlantic Charter was formally subscribed to by the twenty-six United Nations on January 1, 1942, and their joint declaration has since been adhered to by a number of other nations.



Canada is now producing every type of equipment needed by the Allied fighting services. In addition, the Dominion is making a 1,000,000,000 contribution to Britain to help her pay for munitions, foodstuffs and other supplies which are being delivered in increasing quantities to Britain and the Allies. Picture shows: Unloading 500-lb. bombs from a Canadian ammunition supply ship immediately on arrival at a British port.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

In his annual message to Congress on the state of the nation on January 6, 1942, President Roosevelt, after outlining his gigantic production-for-victory programme, said "We of the United Nations are not making all this sacrifice of human effort and human lives to return to the kind of world we had after the last world war. We are fighting to-day for security, for progress and for peace, not only for ourselves but for all men, not only for one generation but for all generations. We are fighting to cleanse the world of ancient evils, ancient ills. . . . We are fighting, as our fathers have fought, to uphold the doctrine that all men are equal in the sight of God."

It has been said by many, cynics perhaps, that all these high-sounding principles are familiar stuff, that they have been reiterated before, that nothing was done to implement them after the last war. It is true that the high promise for humanity which many idealists believed would be the outcome of the last war was not realized, but, in more than one sense, the present war is merely a continuation of that struggle, and with the lessons learned it should be easier this time for enlightened men of good will throughout the world to avoid the errors of the past. " Notwithstanding the hideous blundering of the past generation; notwithstanding the holocaust of the present moment, that great ideal of a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free still stands untarnished as the supreme objective of suffering humanity." These are the words of Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, spoken at the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Rio de Janeiro on January 15, 1942. We Americans like to think that the successful co-operation in Western Hemisphere and world affairs that has resulted from the Pan-American conferences and the Good Neighbour policy can be extended to a world concourse of free nations. We Americans believe that the example of the American Republics and the British Commonwealth of Nations can and will provide the basis for a post-war world settlement.

BROAD SPIRIT DEMOCRACY

Americans, because of their deep-rooted heritage of democracy, naturally desire the democratic way of life, which has been responsible for the advancement of their own welfare and civilization, to be given more universal application. This is not by any means, however, a narrow attempt to export a system of government and a hide-bound political philosophy, or to impose an unwanted alien system upon other peoples whose traditions, culture and individual genius may not coincide with those of America. Such an attempt would be the very essence of Fascism, which we so earnestly desire to destroy. No, American interest is not in the minute details but rather in the broad spirit of the democratic way of life. It matters little to Americans whether the free nations of the world have a republican form of government or a monarchical form. The real concern of Americans is that the power of the government should be broadly based in the people, and should not spring from a ruling absolutism at the top.

The essence of democracy is respect for the individual man; yet with respect and freedom for the individual goes responsibility. It is most devoutly to be hoped that the democracies of the future will have now learned the lessons of the past and will realize that the world of to-day is too interdependent to permit a return to isolationism and narrow nationalism. The universal problems which concern all humanity, as embodied in the Atlantic Charter, will have to be solved by mutual co-operation and understanding in the new world order which is to follow the present war. It may ne necessary for States to surrender certain sovereign rights, hitherto considered inviolable, in order that the common good may be advanced. But surely this should not be too difficult or even distasteful. In fighting the war most of us have learned how to subordinate our own individual desires in the common struggle. In the same way nations will learn to subordinate their own individual desires if mankind is served thereby.

A great deal is now being written about the shape which the new world after the war ought to take. Hardly a day goes by that does not bring forth a speech by some statesman, a book or article by some famous writer, on the " brave new world " to come; countless learned societies have already put their experts to work on blueprints of the future world order; and many govenments are also giving earnest study to this problem. Yet it is safe to say that all the various schemes that are being worked out will place the emphasis on those simple democratic principles that were given broad expression in the Atlantic Charter, the Four Freedoms of President Roosevelt, and the Joint Declaration of the United Nations. These together form our creed. It is only necessary for us to live up to their tenets. The geopolitics of the future will be a democratic geopolitics.

America and Japan

Former U.S. Ambassador's View

THE former Ambassador of the United States in Tokyo, Mr. Joseph Grew, gave an account of the Japanese military machine in a speech at Washington on August 31. He said:

"I have lived for ten years in Japan. I about the Japanese military machine which brought on this war and against which we are fighting to-day. But before turning to that subject, there is something else I cannot leave unsaid.

'I have lived for ten years in Japan. I have had many friends in Japan, some of whom I admired, respected, and loved. They are not the people who brought on this war. As patriots they will fight for their emperor and country to the last ditch, if necessary, but they did not want this war and it was not they who began it.

"Even during our imprisonment in Tokyo many of those friends used to contrive to send us gifts in spite of the usual obstruction of police who wished to cut us off completely from the outside world. They were not the usual gifts of flowers, but gifts of food, sometimes a piece of meat, which was the most precious gift they could confer because they themselves could seldm get meat. . . .

THE OTHER SIDE

"But there is another side to the picture, an ugly side of cruelty, brutality, and utter bestiality, ruthlessness and rapaciousness—the Japanese military machine which brought on this war. That Japanese military machine, military caste, and military system must be utterly broken for the future safety and welfare of the United States and the United Nations, and for the future safety and welfare of civilization and humanity. In a nutshell: There is not sufficient room in the area of the Pacific Ocean for a peaceful America or for any and all of the peace-loving United Nations and a swashbuckling Japan. . .

TRAINED MACHINE

"I would like to tell you something about the Japanese military machine against which we are fighting to-day. That machine has been trained and perfected through many years, for it has always had in view, even before the invasion of Manchuria in 1931, the prospect of eventually sweeping not only to the north against Russia, but to the west and south in order to control what the Japanese have lately termed 'the co-prosperity sphere of Greater East Asia, including the South Seas.' It need hardly be said that that phrase 'Co-prosperity sphere' denoted in fact the intention to exert Japanese control politically, economically, absolutely—over all those far-flung territories.

"In 1931 came their invasion of Manchuria. In 1937 came their invasion of China south of the Wall, and while their army eventually floundered in China because of the magnificient fighting spirit of Chiang Kai-shek, his courageous armies, and his determined people, nevertheless, the warfare that then ensued proved to be practical training for the Japanese soldiers and sailors who tirelessly developed and perfected tactics that they subsequently used in their landings and conquests southward.

John Liska, United States Navy aviation radio man, flashes his victory grin after the U.S. Navy dive-bomber plane, in which he was the rear gunner, shot down seven Japanese Zero fighters in two successive days in the Southwest Pacific.

NEW SITUATION ACCEPTED

"The idea should not for a moment be entertained that the failure of the Japanese forces in China has discouraged the Japanese people. It has instead served to steel them for

still greater sacrifices and better to prepare them for the war of deadly purpose whereupon they have finally embarked.

"As the realization came home to them of the need for greater and greater efforts, they accepted the inevitable war footing and reorganization of the life of the country with characteristic calmness and determination."

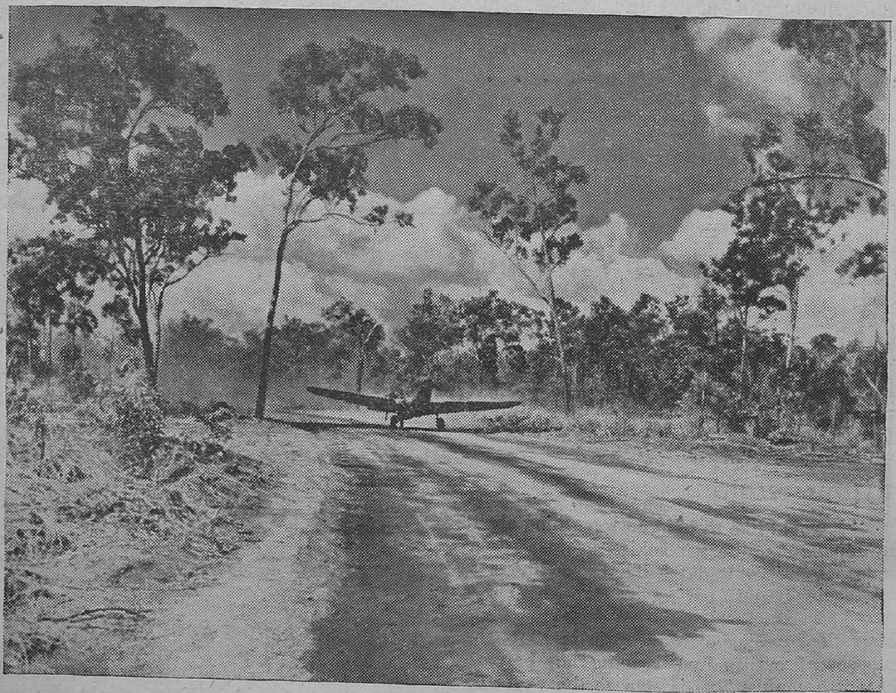
Strongly warning his audience of the spartan hardness and fighting spirit of Japan's army and navy, and the fact that the Japanese High Command counts heavily on gaining complete control of all East Asia before the United States is thoroughly aroused, Mr. Grew declared:

SHORTENING THE WAR

"I know my own country even better than I know Japan, and I have not the slightest shadow of doubt of our eventual victory. But I do not wish to see the period of our blood, sweat, and tears indefinitely and unnecessarily prolonged. That period will be prolonged only if our people fail to realize the truth of what I have just said, that we are up against a powerful fighting machine, a people whose morale cannot and will not be broken by economic hardships, a people who individually and collectively will gladly sacrifice their lives for their Emperor and their Nation, and who can be brought to earth only by physical defeat, by being ejected physically from the areas which they have temporarily conquered, or by progressive attrition of their naval power and merchant marine which will finally result in cutting off their homeland from all connexion with and access to those outlying areas—by complete defeat in battle. . . .

MAXIMUM EXERTION NECESSARY

"Nothing less than exertion of our maximum capacities will bring our beloved country safely through these deep waters to our longed-for heaven and victorious peace. We are fighting this war for the preservation of righteousness and law and order, but, above all, for the preservation of the freedoms that have been conferred upon us by our glorious heritage, our American citizenship, and for these same freedoms in other countries of the United Nations. And while we are fighting against the forces of evil, lawlessness and disorder in the world we are primarily fighting to prevent the enslavement that actually threatens to be imposed upon us if we fail."



FROM BASES HACKED FROM JUNGLES, U.S. AIRMEN CARRY WAR TO JAPS:—Down a runway cut through trees move the planes, one by one.

America and Britain:

Two-way Lend and Lease

THE Notes exchanged between the American and British Governments on September 3 formally set out the principles which apply to "reciprocal aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression." The principles are not new; they have been followed in practice for many months, declares *The Times*. They are now defined precisely, but not so precisely as to restrict the munificent spirit which lies behind and inspires the great adventure in partnership rather prosaically known as Lend and Lease. President Roosevelt's Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, expressed great satisfaction with what he rightly described as "this further integration and stengthening of our common war effort." And no less satisfaction will be felt here.

The latest agreement reaffirms the essential principle of Lend-Lease that reciprocal aid shall be in such form as to reduce to a minimum the need of each Government for the currency of the other—that wise provision adherence to which will still further stimulate the whole war effort, hasten victory, and consolidate peace. A debt-ridden world, as recent history all too clearly proves, is not one in which peace can be made secure.

The volume and variety of British aid to the United States appear broadly and formally in the agreement itself. They are described graphically in more detail in a statement issued simultaneously by the American authorities in Washington and in London. It is a proud record of practical collaboration. It shows how we and other members of the British Commonwealth have been helping, and shall continue to help, American forces in many lands and on many seas.

Reciprocal Lend-Lease will grow. Already more than 500,000 sons of America are serving abroad, and many more will cross the ocean in the coming months. Much of the material and supplies they need are provided on the spot. On the other hand, British equipment and men have been sent to reinforce the air defences of Western America and the anti-submarine defences of Eastern America.

These are a few among the more tangible forms of two-way Lend-Lease. There are less tangible but not less vital forms. Experience gained by many trials and reverses, knowledge won by sacrifice, and inventions and contrivances born of hard struggle—these too have been freely placed at the service of the United States. Lend-Lease is no mere matter of accountancy and balancing of debits and credits, but a partnership of help and hope. It provides the foundation of victory now; and if the next peace is not to be lost as after the last war, its spirit must continue after victory.

AMERICAN LABOUR AND THE WAR

"THIS is, indeed, Labour's grave hour, as it is the grave hour of the farmer, the industrialist, the teacher, the preacher and the aproned housewife and the smallest child in its cradle. All these are beneficiaries and heirs of the democratic system and it is democracy itself, which evil men from west and east seek to destroy."

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT *in his Labour Day Statement.*

American Workers' Appeal to Indian Congress

AN appeal to the Indian National Congress to call off the civil disobedience campaign and a pledge that " at the hour of victory we will do everything in our power to help you realize your rightful claims " are contained in a resolution adopted by the New York State Federation of Labour. The resolution says:—

" To the Indian National Congress: The New York State Federation of Labour, representing 1,500,000 organized workers in the State of New York, sends fraternal greetings to the people of India and urgently appeals to Congress to abandon the ill-timed, ill-advised civil disobedience campaign which cannot but injure India's own rightful cause.

" We are sending you this message from our 79th annual convention. Over 1,000 delegates feel impelled with the deepest regret to express their dismay at the tactics inimical to the cause of the United Nations.

" From a sense of friendship, we advise you that our dismay is shared by an overwhelming majority of Americans.

NOT DEFENDING IMPERIALISM

" We, the workers of America, have never condoned imperialism. We have never defended it. We do not defend it now. We are glad and proud that our brothers in the British Trade Union Conference have taken a stand against imperialism, recommending India's independence.

" You know that your aspirations found wide and deep sympathies among our people. Our interest in your many and complex political and social problems have risen from our esteem for you. Our interest has grown with our ever-growing hope of seeing a speedy solution to your difficult problems which would assure you an independent and secure national life. Your rightful reverence for your great leaders is shared in this country by millions of our citizens.

PLEDGE TO INDIA

" We pledge you that at the hour of our victory we will do everything in our power to help you realize the rightful claims to independence.

" To-day we are at war. India's position is not a question of principle. India is a geographic and military reality.

" We and all free peoples of the world are engaged in a life-and-death struggle against the Axis. There must be no misunderstanding between us. The workers of America and the American people as a whole stand solidly behind President Roosevelt in the iron determination to fight this war anywhere and everywhere that circumstances make it necessary. We are committed to destroy the Axis and shall not be stopped until we have carried the war to a successful conclusion.

" FOR YOUR OWN SAKE "

" We workers of America urgently appeal to you for your own sake not to play into the hands of your enemies. Do not prodigally throw away your own cause and compromise the cause of China and all the peoples of Asia by indulging in ill-advised obstructionist tactics which can only alienate India's true friends.

" People of India, we appeal to you because we are confident that your aspirations and great ideals will bring you inevitably to our side as allies, friends and co-workers in building a peace that shall be a peace of the common free peoples."

AMERICAN WAR PRODUCTION

" THE production of war materials is now the greatest in our history, but it is not yet enough. It will be greater still. There are certain to be stormy days ahead. We are certain to be asked for sacrifices. There may be sacrifices of wage increases or crop price increases or profit increases or bodily comforts. All this is little enough for free men to sacrifice in a world in which freedom is imperilled." : : : : : : :

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT *in a Labour Day Statement on 5th Sept.*

American Flying Fortresses

Naval and Air Bases wrested from Japan

ON all fronts from the islands of the Southern Pacific to the North of France and the Low Countries, air attack is developing greater power and continuity, declares the *Daily Telegraph* in a leading article entitled "Key to Victory." The daylight operations of the American Flying Fortress bombers, combined with the heavy night onslaughts by our Halifaxes, Stirlings and Lancasters, have begun to work up to the full pressure of an offensive without respite.

Night sorties penetrate deeper and deeper into the Reich. Nuremberg repeats the warning of Gdynia that distance from British airfields will not save any armament factory in Germany and that places which Hitler delights to honour by his wildest boasts and his worst abominations of cruelty, he cannot now protect.

What the Fortresses have done from great heights to ærodromes, factories and power stations in occupied territory, they may be doing before long within the German frontier, but already the ancient German fear of being caught as between two fires has come true. While our bombers hammer Western and Central and Southern Germany, Russian bombs fall on the East and North—Berlin, Silesia, the sacred land of East Prussia.

As fervently as when they flung the Luftwaffe on Warsaw and Rotterdam, the Nazi leaders still believe that air attack is the key to victory. Though the balance of power sways against them, attack is still the order. Thousands of aircraft were sent to bomb the Russian armies defending Stalingrad and to destroy the city and its communications. The end of that struggle is not yet, but much of the strength of the Luftwaffe is being expended there while the Allies multiply blows at the machinery which sustains its existence.

The Americans have established themselves on six of the Solomon Islands, and thus wrested naval and air bases from enemy hands. This was only made possible by the American supremacy in the air. Aircraft from carriers put up an "umbrella" for landing. Long-range bombers co-operated. Without such assistance, the marines could not have gone ashore, and ships could not have approached. As soon as the marines had made progress, fighters were based on land. This is indeed only the beginning of the offensive against Japan.

With fixed bayonet, a trooper of the U.S. Army's Airborne Command clears a wire barricade with ease during training at an eastern post.

AMERICAN PRODUCTION SCHEDULES

THIS time it is not a question of 'How Long?' but 'If.' Arms production schedules for September and October are so great as to exceed the capacity to provide materials. Schedules in the month to come would be much heavier.

—MAJOR-GEN. BRETON SOMERVELL, *Commander of the U. S. Army Supply Services, on 4th Sept.*

Mexico Planning Expeditionary Force ?

PLANS are being laid for the formation of a Mexican Expeditionary Force of 400,000 men, to be sent to any theatre of war where it may best serve the interests of the United Nations, writes Leon Pearson in his syndicated column "Below the Rio Grande."

Such a move would be reversal of what was expected last May when Mexico declared war on the Axis, for at that time President Avila Camacho clearly indicated that the Government did not intend to send Mexican forces abroad.

Great numbers of young men, most of whom are not professional soldiers, have been clamouring for military action and have petitioned the United States Government to let them join the U.S. Army. It is believed that the Expeditionary Force will be recruited from volunteers.

The sending of such a force would be unique not only in Mexican history but in the entire history of Latin America, says Pearson. None of the 20 American republics ever sent an army overseas to fight, though Brazil during the World War sent naval units to the Mediterranean.

Keeping Home Fires Burning

ACTING as "father" to perhaps a quarter-of-a-million Indian families is just one of the duties of each Civil Liaison Officer, the officials to whom India's fighting men send their worries and problems.

Aware of the anxiety which Indian soldiers on active service feel for loved ones at home, the Indian Army has set up Military Welfare Offices in the Presidencies. In addition to looking after the needs of military families, these offices are responsible for the welfare of the families of Indian sailors and airmen.

Typical of welfare work throughout the country is that carried on by the Military Welfare Office in the Madras Presidency, where the staff consists of a Civil Liaison Officer, a Deputy Military Vice-President and twelve District Military Welfare Officers stationed over the area.

Many and varied are the services these officers render to the families under their care. Educational concessions to children, hospital treatment for the sick, applications for land, and the issue of free passes for cinemas are a few of the most common requests.

The Welfare Office deals with complaints regarding non-receipt of letters or money, delay in payment of family allotments or pensions, and the addresses of serving personnel or prisoners of war. It keeps a close watch on the legal interests of soldiers on active service.

Neither is the fighting man forgotten when, his service concluded, he returns to civilian life. A special department has as its responsibility the care of discharged soldiers, finding employment for them, arranging medical treatment where necessary, and assisting the poorer cases from the Indian Army Benevolent Fund.

The Civil Liaison Officer is constantly in touch with his huge "family" of 270,000, touring the various centres of population, co-ordinating welfare work, and lending a kindly and understanding ear to the complaints and worries of Service families.

America and Greenland:

Foresight of Danish Minister in U.S.A.

(*By* SVEN TILLGE-RASMUSSEN)

THE EVENTS of the early summer of 1940, when the fighting in Norway came to an end, and the resistance of France was broken, had a profound moral effect upon the Danish public. Denmark was under the German heel, and in those dark days saw little hope of help and liberation.

The Danish nation serried its ranks to pursue one vital aim, which was the raising of all possible strength on the defensive, to preserve Danish institutions from attempts at Nazification. For upon their preservation depended the very courage and faith which was needed to defend Danish language, culture and spiritual freedom against the worst eventuality, and to save Denmark for the future.

There are few even now in Denmark who realize how far-reaching in its effects has been the stand taken by the Danish Minister in Washington, Mr. Henrik Kauffmann.

KAUFFMANN'S STAND

When he learnt that his country had been invaded, Mr. Kauffmann's first step was to declare himself independent of any orders he might receive from Copenhagen, such as might be inspired by the Germans. The State Department in Washington did not hesitate to acknowledge his declaration, and published a statement that it would continue to recognize Mr. Kauffmann in his full diplomatic capacity as Envoy of the Danish King and Government. Mr. Kauffmann would be regarded as the authoritative spokesman and negotiator on behalf of Danish interests. And, if the Danish Government should, under German pressure, recall him, or disagree with his words and actions, it declared that no other Danish representative should be recognized in Washington, as long as the Danish Government was under duress.

When he thus declared himself unwilling to follow instructions seeming to conform with German orders, Mr. Kauffmann found himself in no disagreement with any other of the Danish Envoys in the free world. The Minister in London declared the same principle: if such orders reached him, he said, he would not carry them out. Mr. Kauffmann's attitude brought him the responsibility of representing true Danish interests in negotiations which ensued concerning the century-old Danish colony of Greenland.

This huge island in the Arctic, in the protection and development of which the Danish people have taken the very greatest pride, belongs geographically and strategically to the Western hemisphere. At the time of the invasion of Denmark, in April 1940, the United States were not involved in war, and not even participating as non-belligerents in the Battle of the Atlantic. Nevertheless, it was important for America that Greenland, with her far-stretched shores and potential bases, should not come under the domination of, nor be used in any way by, the Nazis.

GREENLAND AND BATTLE OF ATLANTIC

Before this had been stressed by official circles in Washington, or pointed out in the American Press, Mr. Kauffmann fully realized the implications of Greenland's strategic position in the North Atlantic, involving the very questions of future Danish sovereignty over the island, and of the position of its Danish population.

By his Declaration to the Washington Government in April 1940, breaking off his own relations with Copenhagen, Mr. Kauffmann wrested from the Nazis their opportunity of bringing pressure to bear on the Danish Government in Copenhagen to obtain concessions regarding Greenland.

DO YOU SPEAK JAPANESE?

Many do.

They repeat wild rumours

Causing unrest and grave distress,

Stock market panics and reckless loss.

They come from Japan, these rumours.

Do not heed them.

Do not pass them on.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS

BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

The march he stole over the Nazis by that act has earned him the name of Germany's "Public Enemy No. 1" among the Danes. His stand had the effect, too, of demonstrating to the world how a free Denmark, when in a position to act and defend herself, would always stand. Further, his act prevented the Danish Government from being able to make concessions under duress and to commit itself to undertakings against which Great Britain, Canada or the United States would have to oppose themselves. *He saved Denmark from the possibility of coming into open military conflict with powers towards whom the Danish people were friendly, on behalf of their hated oppressors.*

WHEN U.S.A. TOOK OVER DEFENCE

The full implications of Mr. Kauffmann's policy became clear a year later. From April, 1940, the supervision of Greenland's administration, its supplies and the protection of its civil and cultural life remained under Danish control. But the small population and resources of Greeenland were insufficient for her to undertake the defence of the coastline, fjords and settlements.

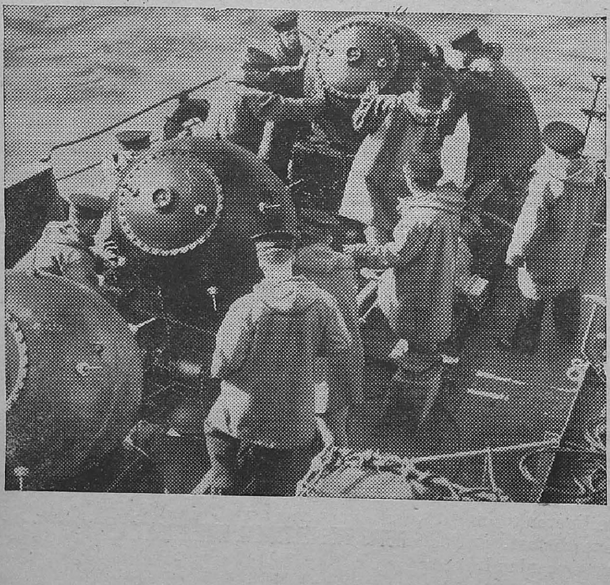
When, therefore, the United States made the important decision that it would secure its own defences by means of a widespread system of bases stretching out into the Atlantic, Mr. Kauffmann, as custodian of Danish interests in the northern part of the Western hemisphere, on the very anniversary of the German occupation of Denmark, 9th April, 1941, signed an agreement on behalf of the Danish King and Government with the United States of Ameria. According to this agreement the United States took over the responsibility for the defence of the Danish Colony of Greeenland, while respecting Danish sovereignty over the island.

KAUFFMANN'S DISMISSAL

Mr. Kauffmann could not, of course, ask for the King's consent before signing the agreement. He knew also that it might be inevitable that the Danish Government should condemn his action, which in fact they did. He was called traitor, his possessions in Denmark were threatened with confiscation, and he was dismissed from the Foreign Service for "gross disobedience."

Such is Mr. Kauffmann's position now in Denmark officially. The Danish Government's reaction was in no way a surprise. It might even be regarded as a discreet move, if not altogether valorous. *To condemn Mr. Kauffmann so strongly and promptly might have had the effect of forestalling more serious political demands from the provoked Nazis. And by condemning their envoy, the Danish Government spared itself the humiliation of having to bend its knee to Germany and denounce the United States.*

What was actually felt in Denmark is fully illustrated by the fact that Mr. Kauffmann became the hero of his people overnight and was praised for his initiative and political foresight not only in hundreds of thousands of Danish homes but also by the very people who were forced publicly to approve the official view—*Free Denmark.*



Among the often unrecognized heroes of the sea are the men of the British Royal Naval minelayers, who slip out night after night, in all weathers and under all conditions, laying minefields round the coasts of Britain and in the approaches to enemy shores. Picture shows: Duffle-coated sailors pushing mines to the stern of the ship ready for laying.

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

5th. Sep.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in the north-west coast of Germany.

Two enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a place on the south-east coast of England.

6th Sep.—The Royal Air Force raided Bremen. Soviet raiders bombed Budapest and Koenigsberg.

An air raid alert was sounded in London.

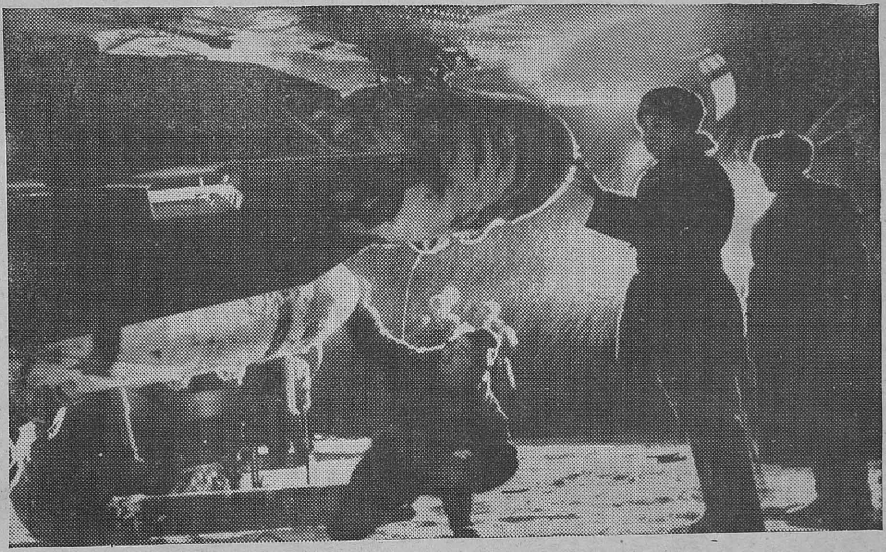
Long-range German guns bombarded across the Channel.

9th Sep.—The Royal Air Force bombed Emden, Bremerhaven and other targets in Western Germany.

Speaking in the Commons, Mr. Churchill said: "I regard the Dieppe assault as an indispensable preliminary to full-scale operations."

An alert was sounded in London. A small number of German aircraft flew over the coastal districts of north-east England.

10th Sep.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in the Rhineland, particularly Frankfurt. The docks at Le Havre were bombed.



Both the British and the Soviet air forces are now keeping up a "round the clock" bombing offensive. The Nazis have sustained terrific air losses on the Russian front, and are being forced to divert more and more fighters to face the British attacks in the West. Picture shows bombing up in the glare of searchlights at a Red Air Base, preparatory to plastering enemy troops and fortifications.

7th Sep.—German prisoners in Britain broadcasting on the B.B.C., denounced the Hitler regime and the Nazi atrocities.

8th Sep.—A small number of German aircraft flew over the coastal districts of north-east England.

The International Youth Day Rally in London was attended by more than 60,000 delegates from all countries.

The Royal Air Force raided Duisburg, a German industrial city.

11th Sep.—The Soviet aircraft raided Berlin. A number of eastern German towns were attacked and fires started.

There was a general strike throughout Luxembourg as a result of Nazi announcement that the Grand Duchy had been incorporated in the Reich.

An enemy convoy was attacked off the Dutch coast.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

5th Sep.—Senor Salgaldo Filho, the Brazilian Minister for Air, confirmed the reports that several enemy submarines had been sunk in the South Atlantic waters.

6th Sep.—Major-General Breton Somervell, Commander of the Supply Services, United States Army, told Americans not to take the war lightly.

7th Sep.—One hundred and forty-two enemy aliens were arrested in New York.

8th Sep.—There was an air raid alarm in New York.

There was a German air raid on Iceland.

The State Department announced the signing of a far-reaching military agreement with Cuba, arrived at the prosecution of the war by the two nations.

9th Sep.—President Roosevelt, in a fire side chat, said: " Our aim in the European area is an offensive against Germany. . . You may rest assured that preparations are being made here and in Britain toward this purpose."

10th Sep.—Henry Douglas Temple, son of a German Reichwehr officer, enlisted in the American army. He said: "I want to fight everybody left in Germany—including my father."

* * * *

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

7th Sep.—The Royal Air Force bombed Akyab.

The Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon warned the public against a false sense of security and exhorted them to be ever on guard. He said: " The enemy still has plenty of sting left in his tail."

8th Sep.—The Allied air force raided Akyab. Bombs fell across the barracks near the aerodrome and direct hits were scored on other buildings.

10th Sep.—The Royal Air Force attacked the enemy-occupied port of Akyab.

11th Sep.—The Royal Air Force made a successful attack on an enemy supply ship and its escort in Akyab harbour.

* * * *

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

5th Sep.—Allied land forces continued their pressure on the enemy in the area between Himeimat and Ruweisat.

Commenting on the situation in the Western Desert, Mr. Wendell Willkie said: " I think we are going to win fairly soon."

6th Sep.—Rommel's attack was halted by the British whose armour he failed to split.

An enemy merchant vessel and probably a destroyer were sunk by the Royal Air Force in the Mediterranean. Shipping in Greek harbour were also bombed.

Three Italian sea planes were shot down into the sea off Alexandria.

7th Sep.—United States bombers attacked enemy shipping facilities and the power station in Candia Bay.

Three enemy aircraft were shot down over Alexandria area by the Royal Air Force.

Pursued without rest by the Eighth Army's mobile columns, Rommel was forced back to the position he started from a week ago.

Picture shows: R.A.F. pilots walking to [their " Douglas Boston III " bombers while a train of bombs is brought up for loading in readiness for an attack on German objectives.

8th Sep.—Rommel's initial offensive failed. The Nazis lost a large number of tanks. The Eighth Army won the battle.

General Von Bismarck in command of the 21st Panzer division was reported killed.

An Italian convoy was attacked in the Mediterranean.

9th Sep.—Six enemy aircraft were shot down on the Egyptian front.

10th Sep.—According to an Ankara report, Rommel had been taken ill and was returning to Berlin.

An Axis convoy was attacked by Allied aircraft off the Libyan coast.

Field Marshal Smuts in an address at Pretoria, said: "The most vital theatre of this war is the Mediterranean base, and we cannot win this war without clearing this base."

11th Sep.—Further military operations were launched in Madagascar.

Royal Air Force bombers raided Tobruk.

* * * *

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

5th Sep.—Twenty-five divisions and 1,000 German planes were concentrated against Stalingrad. The Nazis drove a wedge near Novorossisk.

6th Sep.—The Nazis advanced in the Caucasus. North-west of Stalingrad, one Soviet unit broke into German defences.

7th Sep.—Russian forces held out at Stalingrad. The Nazis claimed Taman Peninsula.

8th Sep.—Marshal Timoshenko, throwing in powerful reserves at the eleventh hour, stemmed the German onslaught on Stalingrad.

9th Sep.—In the last 24 hours, the Red Army definitely improved its stand before Stalingrad.

According to a Vichy report, all telephone and wireless communications from Stalingrad had ceased. The Russians brought up reserves. The Germans suffered heavy losses.

Hundreds of Russian airmen who had bombed Berlin and other German cities held a meeting at the Russian front to discuss the best methods for further attacks on Germany.

Armaments of every description are now pouring from British factories for use by the British, Imperial and Allied forces in every theatre of war. Photo shows train loads of newly-built British "Valentine" and "Matilda" tanks on a railway siding in Britain.

10th Sep.—Red troops withdrew near Stalingrad. There was fierce fighting in Novorossisk.

11th Sep.—Position around Stalingrad became more critical. There was bitter fighting in Novorossisk.

* * * *

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

5th Sep.—The reconstructed Spanish Cabinet held its first meeting. It was expected to follow a more neutral policy.

8th Sep.—Mr. Wendell Willkie arrived in Ankara.

9th Sep.—Mr. Wendell Willkie told press correspondents at Ankara: "Rommel tried to take Egypt. He used everything he had but he was stopped. He was badly beaten."

10th Sep.—Mr. Wendell Willkie was received by the Turkish Foreign Minister, M. Menemecioglu.

* * * *

ITALY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

8th Sep.—American flying fortresses raided Occupied France and bombed the air field at Abbeville.

10th Sep.—The United States Government rejected the Vichy Government's protest against American bombing of towns in Occupied France.

* * * *

THE FAR EAST

5th Sep.—United States submarines sank five Japanese ships.

Several new attempts were made by the Japanese to land and establish troops in the various islands in the Solomons group.

An Allied ship was attacked by a Japanese submarine off Australia.

The Japanese withdrew from Kuntien in China. The Americans bombed Nanchang.

6th Sep.—Vice-Admiral Terajima, Chairman of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, warned Japanese people to be prepared for a long war.

A United States destroyer and auxiliary transport were sunk by the enemy in the Pacific.

7th Sep.—The Chinese advanced in Kiangsi. The Japanese withdrew on Kwangtung front.

8th Sep.—Twenty-six Japanese planes attacked Guadalcanar.

The Japanese suffered heavy casualties in the battle for Kinhwa. Sixty-one Japanese aircraft made an offensive sweep in the provinces of Kwangtung and Hunan.

9th Sep.—The Japanese attempted landing at Guadalcanar was smashed. They advanced in Kokoda.

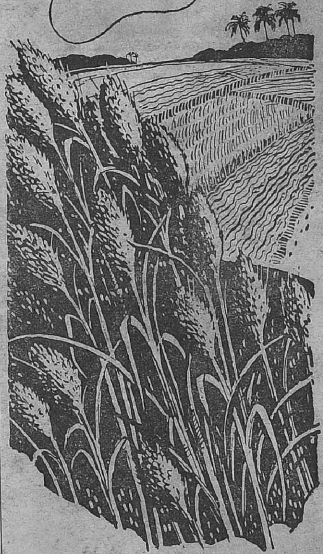
10th Sep.—Sir J. G. Latham, former Australian Minister, declared: "Large-scale successful bombing of Tokyo, Kobe, and Osaka will produce the greatest results in shaking the Japanese supreme self-confidence."

Admiral Shimada, the Japanese Navy Minister and Captain Fritz Wiedemann, former German Consul-General in San Francisco, were severely burned in a derailment caused by terrorists near Tokyo.

The Japanese on the Kokoda front advanced towards Myola. Enemy warships were attacked off Normanby Island.

11th Sep.—The Japanese continued to advance in New Guinea. American aircraft bombed Gizo island.

THE GOLDEN CROPS OF IND...



IN German-occupied Europe and Japanese-occupied China, the rich golden crops are harvested by the enemy while the rightful owners starve and die. Are you going to let this happen to India, where our mainstay is agriculture? India with her huge resources is the most tempting prize of all to the enemy. Japan uses soft words to woo us into submission! But beware of those words. Resist Japan with all your combined might, for Japan's coming will mean starvation for your women and children.

BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

against the Japanese

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS